

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"SEEK YE THE LORD, ALL YE MEER OF THE EARTH, WHICH HAVE BROUGHT HIS JUDGMENT
SEEK RIGHTEOUSNESS, SEEK MECKNESS: IT MAY BE YE SHALL BE HID IN THE DAY OF THE
LORD'S ANGER."—Zephaniah ii, 3.

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THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

(Deseret Evening News.)

The farcical attempt of McGrorty to contest the seat of the Delegate of this Territory, Hon Wm. H. Hooper, has excited no other feeling than ridicule in the mind of every man who is familiar with the circumstances of the case. The miserable creature is beneath the contempt of every respectable person, and no notice would have been bestowed upon him, had not Congress, by entertaining his case and referring it to its Committee on Elections, and the press in various parts, given it undeserved importance. We have never alluded to him or written his name without being ashamed and disgusted. We viewed him while here as a contemptible lick-spittle, and never was thrown in his company without being disgusted with his fawning obsequiousness and servility. His manner gave evidence, notwithstanding his constant attendance at meetings, and the loud and repeated professions of friendliness and sympathy which he made, that he was a thorough-paced hypocrite. In con-

versation it would be difficult for an observant listener to have any other idea than that he was being licked preparatory to being swallowed.

While he thought he had any prospect of making money out of the "Mormons," he was most friendly. If they had believed him, there never was another man who had felt quite the same amount of sympathy for them that he had. But when he found he was becoming known, and his little game of hypocrisy did not succeed, then the mask was thrown aside, and he appeared in his true colors. With the aid of C. B. Waite, who was once a Federal Judge of this Territory, he got up an argument before the Committee on Elections which was intended to be very formidable. Garbled extracts from discourses, misrepresentations of writers, affidavits of apostates and extracts from their works, made up a tissue of slanders that has rarely been excelled. It was this strange medley that was offered as an argument. The whole of the

claim and "argument" might be summed up in a few words: "The contestant ought to have the seat, because if he did not get the majority of votes and was not elected, it was not his fault. He was a candidate and was willing the people should vote for him; and if they did not vote for him, because 'there was no inducement,' Congress ought to punish them for their obstinacy and make him Delegate anyhow."

Captain Hooper in his reply took high ground. He, very properly, did not admit that McGrorty was legally in court. He refused to recognize him as a legal contestant, he having failed to comply with the law of Congress, which requires notice of contest to be filed within thirty days after the result of the election has been ascertained officially. He did not, therefore, condescend to place himself upon a level with McGrorty by replying to his lying statements; but offered the following statement of the positions relied upon by him. They cover all the ground, and thoroughly demolish and annihilate all the pretensions of McGrorty and Waite.

"The sitting Delegate, William H. Hooper, objects to the course of proceeding in this case, because it does not conform to the law in any respect, nor to any established precedents.

SECOND.—No reason whatever is shown why contestant has not complied with the law regulating contested elections. His own affidavit, filed and sworn to more than eleven months after the election was held, is wholly unsupported by that of a single other person whose statement he has taken, and is pointedly contradicted by the statements of men of character and position, residents of said Territory, and not members of the Mormon Church, to wit: The affidavits of F. H. Head, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory; Amos Reed, late Secretary and Acting Governor; S. P. McCurdy, late Associate, and now Chief Justice, of Utah; Frank Fuller, late Acting Governor of Utah; and also to the statements of forty-one citizens, not Mormons, who are the leading merchants, bankers, and business men of Salt Lake City, all of whom state that contestant could, at

any time since the election, held on the 7th of February, 1867, have proceeded with this case in the manner prescribed by law, with entire and perfect safety to himself, without the least possible danger of personal violence, and who state further that the fullest freedom and expression of opinion is indulged in and tolerated in said Territory, and that McGrorty himself publicly announced it often and repeatedly upon the streets in Salt Lake City, prior to his leaving said Territory, that he was contesting the seat of the sitting Delegate; was in no manner molested on account of said announcement; and yet, in the face of all these facts, he took no steps towards preparing his notice of contest even, either before the regular session of March, 1867, nor in July following, nor yet again before the beginning of the December term of the same year, but waited until the 18th day of January, nearly a whole year after the election, and when near half the term of the Fortieth Congress had expired. Under these circumstances the sitting Delegate insists that there is neither a shadow of law nor of fact, under which the contestant can ask the Committee on Elections or the House to act in this case. The law regulating contested elections, requires notice of contest to be filed within thirty days after the result of the election has been ascertained officially. (See Statutes at Large, Vol. ix.) The sitting Delegate ventures to assert that this is the first time in history that a contestant has asserted that the laws of Congress, regulating the rights of persons claiming seats in its body, do not apply to Territories.

THIRD.—The *ex parte* affidavits cannot be used as evidence to try this case on its merits, no law or precedent would authorize this, and these of themselves show no reason why contestant should be allowed an order of the House to be permitted to take testimony under the law. Such being the case, the contestant has no right to be heard upon the merits of the case, and the House has no right under any law or precedent to act upon contestant's claim as is now comes before it.

FOURTH.—The sitting Delegate spe-

cifically objects to the notice of contestant as not legal, not being filed under any law or precedent, (near twelve months after said election). The law not having been complied with, the sitting Delegate was not bound to answer. An answer would have been a waiver of his rights to have this case tried in the usual manner prescribed by law and established by precedent.

FIFTH.—For the same reason he objects to the use of the depositions of Smith and Williamson. He did not appear to cross-examine, because an appearance would have been a recognition of the illegal proceeding which would have committed him to a defence before the committee—the notice itself of contest being illegal, all proceedings under it fall.

SIXTH.—These two witnesses do not agree in their statements, and prove nothing against the sitting Delegate, who denies that he has ever at any time taken any oath which could in any manner interfere with his duties as a loyal and law-abiding citizen of the United States; and he further states, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, there is no oath taken or required to be taken by the people known as Mormons, under any rule of their Church, inconsistent with their duties as loyal and law-abiding citizens of the United States.

SEVENTH.—On contestant's printed affidavits, all that he has filed as well as on the statement of Smith and Mrs. Williamson, he makes no case for himself, and none against the sitting Delegate. By these *ex parte* statements, taken before he had even filed his notice of contest, he only shows what he has alleged as irregularities in two voting precincts; and should the vote of the two whole counties in which the precincts are located be rejected, the sitting Delegate still has over (12,000) twelve thousand majority, McGrorty but (64) sixty-four votes—these being the only two counties to which *ex parte* statements have been taken as to irregularities, and the evidence is not sufficient as to these.

EIGHTH.—The returns of the election, as shown by the papers filed by contestant, are made in strict con-

formity to the laws of the Territory.— (See Territorial Laws of Utah, pages 89, 90, 206, 92, and 26.

NINTH.—All the alleged occurrences of outrages cited by contestant in his argument, occurred there, by his own showing, from eight to fifteen years ago. Even if true, which is not admitted as charged by the contestant, they fall far below the number and degree of outrages which occur in all newly settled Territories, and are not worse either in acts or words than are of constant and almost daily occurrence in the oldest and most thickly peopled States of the Union, can have no kind of relation to this contest, and the sitting Delegate denies their competency as testimony herein, not bearing on him or this case in any manner whatever.

TENTH.—Re-stating his objection to the whole proceeding because contestant has in no manner complied with the law, and has shown no reason for not complying with the same, and not waiving any right he has by reason of this failure, the sitting Delegate insists that contestant has made no show of claim for himself, and no case whatever against the sitting Delegate. He states further that if it be the object of the contestant, McGrorty, and his friends, as would appear from the opening sentence in the printed argument of the counsel, Mr. C. B. Waite, "to induce the people through their National Legislature to take hold of the complicated political problem arising out of the settlement of Utah Territory, and solve it upon principles of justice, of moderation, and of sound statesmanship," the sitting Delegate has no sort of objection to their doing so in the proper manner, and here challenges the fullest and fairest examination by Congress in a legitimate manner into all that pertains to said Territory and its people, and he here pledges himself, and the people of said Territory of Utah, to give every facility that may be needed to throw light upon all that may be desired to be examined into, to the end that the whole status of said Territory and its people, and their relation to the Government of the United States, may be fully understood.

ELEVENTH.—As to the indirect per-

sonal allusions made by contestant's counsel in his printed brief, which he has furnished the committee and circulated among the members of the House, wherein, by insinuation, he seeks to implicate the sitting Delegate in crimes, the sitting Delegate has no hesitancy in denouncing such as untrue in every particular, and there is not a particle of justification for such insinuations, even upon the *ex parte* statements upon which alone contestant rests his case. He does not deem it his duty, nor this the time or place, to notice them further. Neither does he here notice the great mass of matter, which counsel has brought out in his printed brief, reflecting upon the people of Utah, and charging disloyalty upon them, and to hostility to the United States, for the reasons heretofore assigned, "contestant in no manner having complied with the law, and having shown no reason for not complying therewith." To have entered into a refutation of these calumnies, which can be done by the same authorities from which contestant has selected his extracts, would have been an acknowledgment of the right of contestant to have had the committee to act upon and decide this case upon the mere *ex parte* statements of contestant, his counsel, and his friends, thereby disregarding every principle of law, as well as the rules and statutes regulating the production of testimony.

The whole course of said people of Utah challenges history for a parallel in devotion to that Government of which they form a part. Persecuted and driven from their homes more

than twenty years ago, while stripped of almost everything necessary to life, and houseless and homeless on the west bank of the Missouri, they promptly answered the call of the United States then engaged in a foreign war, furnished all the men asked for soldiers; penniless they took up their line of march, and westward moved with their families, their wives, and their little ones, over barren plains, through hostile bands of savages, twelve hundred miles from civilization; after having endured untold hardships they came to a halt, in what was then a desert. This desert, in this short space of time, they have filled with more than 100,000 (one hundred thousand) people, and by their industry and frugality have made it a prosperous land, enabling them thus to add greatly to the rapid settlement and development of the country surrounding them. The very first step taken by the expelled exiles after once being settled in their new homes, was to seek to connect themselves again to the Federal Union, and to ask a government guaranteed by its laws; and although they have been constantly abused, and almost continually denounced, even by many who have held high places, they have never ceased to seek and cultivate more intimate relations with the Government and people of the United States, and no people look forward with more eagerness and earnest delight to the completion of that great work which is soon to bring them and their once isolated country, in reality, almost to the very doors of the nation's capital."

MINUTES OF THE NEW YORK HALF-YEARLY CONFERENCE,
HELD AT 390, GRAND STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, APRIL 26TH.

The Saints in the New York District convened at the above hall, on Sunday, April 26th. There were present on the stand—Elders H. B. Clawson, W. C. Staines, Joseph Bull, H. J. Richards, and B. Hulc, from Utah. Elder Brown, returning from his mission in Holland, with W. H. Miles,

President, and a great number of the local Priesthood.

The Conference was opened at 10 o'clock a.m., with prayer by Elder Bull.

Elder W. H. Miles, after a few preliminary remarks, presented the Authorities of the Church in Zion, with

those of the Elders having charge of this year's emigration, and those present at the Conference, who were unanimously sustained.

Reports were then given of the New York, Newark, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, Hyde Park, and Cohoes Branches, which were to the effect that in some places they were in good standing, with but a few exceptions, and many were being added by baptism, and that they were renting halls to preach in, and doing all they could to faithfully warn the people.

Elder Bull then arose and said, that since his arrival, two months ago, he had labored with a great deal of pleasure in this Conference. He had found the Saints a good, generous people, with but few exceptions. He had but one object in view in laboring amongst them, and that was to bless the Saints. He realized the Church was progressing, and that it had never seen a better day than the present. In his intercourse with merchants and clergy in New York, he had been invariably treated with kindness, and listened to with attention.

Elder Hule expressed himself happy to meet with the Saints in Conference, and to speak of the good things of the kingdom. He had some difficulty in converting the people. They would treat him kindly, but would have nothing to do with "Mormonism." Yet he felt assured some would shortly be added to the Church.

Elder Brown was then introduced, and said he rejoiced to be with the Saints to-day, and had done so during his mission. He had but recently returned from his field of labor in the Netherlands. The people there were a priest-ridden people, and it seemed almost impossible to penetrate the thick coat of tradition with which they were covered. Whilst there he assisted in the translation of the *Voice of Warning*, and many pamphlets of the Church. He had conversed with clergymen who would listen to him attentively until Joseph Smith's name was mentioned, then the Bible was closed, and they speedily made their exit. Since then he had labored a short time in England, and had visited many Conferences, where there was a complete *furor* caused about the emi-

gration; all were anxious to be released from their thralldom. He exhorted the Saints to sustain the Elders, and all the institutions of the Church.

Elder W. H. Miles, after a few very appropriate remarks to the brethren, dismissed the meeting with prayer.

Half-past 2 p.m.

The Conference was resumed, and opened with prayer by Elder Brown.

Sacrament was administered, when Elder Brown was requested to speak, and he said he felt thankful to speak in defence of the Gospel. He briefly related his experience on his mission in Holland and England, and said there was a lively interest felt in England as to the work of the Lord. Numbers were being baptized. During his short stay in his last Conference, about 100 had been added by baptism.

Elder Clawson said that it was with peculiar interest he met the Saints in this Conference. It reminded him of the fact that but a few years had elapsed since six men met in this State and organized the Church. He spoke of the rapid progress the Church had made recently. Everything with regard to emigration was progressing as well as could be expected. He exhorted the Saints to unite works with their faith, and to assist themselves home to Zion. Those who would not be able to emigrate this season, were not to feel disappointed, but to persevere in accomplishing their deliverance the following spring.

Elder Staines experienced great pleasure in meeting with the Saints, and in listening to the remarks of the brethren. He reasoned at length on the necessity of new revelation; of the difficulty in understanding the Scriptures in their present mutilated condition; and compared the translations of Joseph to the conglomerate mass of uninspired writers. He fully endorsed the sentiments of the brethren in exhorting the Saints to gather home.

Elder W. H. Miles then arose, and expressed himself highly edified with the remarks of the brethren, and gave the Saints some excellent instruction. As the time was nearly expired for closing the meeting, he deferred making further remarks. He then called

for a show of the Priesthood present, when the following numbers were handed in:—5 Seventies, 4 High Priests, 44 Elders, 16 Priests, 15 Teachers, and 16 Deacons, making a total of 100.

Meeting was then dismissed with prayer by Elder Brown.

Half-past 6 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by Elder W. H. Miles, and opened with prayer by Elder Hule.

Elder Bull arose and said, he felt like taking for a text the words, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and in an elaborate discourse, traced the rise of the Church from the year 1830 to the present; showing how, from the commencement, the enemies sought its overthrow, but all their efforts failed. As the Saints were persecuted, so also did their faith increase; and as they were deprived of one privilege, the Lord blessed them with others. As one city was destroyed, the Lord led them where they could build themselves hundreds.

Elder Miles said he had listened with considerable attention to the remarks of the brethren, and felt like relating some facts that he desired published to the world. At the time of the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum, he resided in New York, and William Smith was then President of this Mission, and was at that time preaching doctrine contrary to the will of Joseph. They slept together on the evening of the martyrdom. In the morning he arose and went into the streets, and was attracted to a notice on a bulletin board,

at the corner of Chatham and Franklin streets, of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. He was very much astonished, although it was expected that violence would be used against them. To his appearance the whole city seemed stricken with awe and astonishment, fearing the consequence. He returned to the boarding-house, where he had left William Smith, and said to him, "They have killed the Prophet," when William exclaimed, "My God, they have slain my two brothers." They both then proceeded to the bulletin, and before they reached it, as if momentarily struck with the idea, William turned and said, "I know the very course Brigham Young will take, and the Twelve. I know he will be chosen to preside over the Church; but as sure as it is done, I will oppose it; for by my patriarchal office it is my place to preside over the Church." Shortly after this, William was disfellowshipped for preaching doctrines contrary to counsel, and for committing acts of great wickedness. He then narrated a few facts in the history of Sidney Rigdon and Joseph's son, and also of the rise of the so-called Josephites, which were equally interesting.

The Conference was then adjourned until the first week in October. Prayer by Elder Brown.

The meetings throughout the day were well attended, and marked attention was paid to the remarks of the brethren; a good influence prevailed, and all felt edified.

W. H. SCOTT, Reporter.

REPORT OF A CONFERENCE

OF THE SAINTS OF CANTON BERN, HELD ON THE TENERSTEIN MOUNTAIN,
BETWEEN ST. IMIER AND BIEL, SWITZERLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1868.

The Saints of the various Branches of Canton Bern having been duly notified of the intended Conference to be held on a high mountain in the Jura, were looking forward to the appointed day with great expectations on the part of those who were able to

participate in the proceedings, and many grieving, being prevented from joining on account of the great distance and other unfavorable circumstances.

The Saints from St. Imier, under the guidance of brothers Horne and

Ursenbach, having started out at 5 o'clock in the morning, had made a promenade of nine miles over high mountains, rough roads, and dark kanyons, in order to reach the place of rendezvous, while the Saints from Bern and Thun, coming by rail from the latter places, joined those of Biel at 8 o'clock, a.m., and under the guidance of brothers Hoagland, Hugentobler, and Maeser, ascended the mighty Jura from the other side; and after 10 miles travelling—which, notwithstanding the tediousness of the almost constant climbing, was sweetened by many a song of Zion and merry laughter—joined about noon the other Saints on a beautiful spot almost near the clouds, and the exercises of the day commenced with the general partaking of the refreshments which the sisters had provided with their usual care.

In the shade of one of the giants of these grand mountain forests here, our congregation was seated, and President Horne opened the meeting; and after the singing and prayer, Elders Horne, Hoagland, Hugentobler, Ursenbach, and Maeser, addressed the people in their turn, giving some very valuable instructions, and expressing their joy in quite animated expressions over this beautiful opportunity which brought together so many Saints from such distances. It was with many signs of emotion that the Saints received the indication that the most of them would see the faces of brothers Horne, Hoagland, and Hugentobler, for the last time to-day, probably, in Switzerland, and the Spirit of God, with its strengthening and refreshing influence, pervaded powerfully the hearts of all. Brother Hugentobler being released from his mission and permitted to go to Zion, expressed his joy and bade farewell to the Saints with great feeling. Two worthy young men—Christian Willi, of Zürich, and Robert Roth, of Bern—were called as missionaries, and the latter of the two being present, was ordained and set apart, upon which he declared, in terms of humility and great faith, his willingness to serve the Lord in anything that may be required of him. Also a young woman of Biel, having been baptized a few days previously,

was confirmed into the Church.

The Authorities of the Church, of the general European and of the Swiss Missions, were then presented to the people and unanimously sustained, which was succeeded by the reading of the Statistical Report of the Swiss Mission, as it follows here in its total:—Branches, 9; Elders, 17; Priests, 8; Teachers, 14; Deacons, 3. Baptized since the New Year, 45; excommunicated, 3; died, 3. Total number, 421.—These statistics do not include Germany and France.

The number of all present being fifty-three, our songs, borne uninterrupted in these solitudes by the echo through forests and mountains far and wide, rose up to Him, the God of Israel, as a testimony that his scattered people here realized his goodness unto them, and he was smiling down upon us from a clear blue sky through the golden beams of the sun, whose burning heat was mellowed down to an agreeable temperature by the altitude of our position and a gentle afternoon breeze.

Not before the sun began to approach the higher peaks of the Jura could we separate, it requiring even the gentle pressure of the Elders to induce the people to break up camp finally, and to part after many handshakes, tears, &c., some to meet again on their road to Zion in a few weeks, some here in a year hence, if God wills, and some, perhaps, will be no more.

Brothers Hoagland and Hugentobler took their party back to Biel and Bern, and brothers Horne and Ursenbach, who were now joined by the undersigned, went back with their companions to St. Imier, carrying with them the remembrance of one of the finest days of pure enjoyment they ever had in their lives.

The brethren whom the Lord has placed at the head of his people in Zion and in Europe, were often and with great affection spoken of that day, and it is to be hoped that the Lord will bless all the good desires that moved the hearts of that congregation of Saints, high up among the lone mountains of the Jura, on that beautiful Sabbath day. Amen.

KARL G. MAESER.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

THE GREAT RAILROAD OF THE WEST.

THE work on the great railway of the West is being hurried on rapidly towards completion. Every mail brings news of its further progress. It is expected that by the 4th of July the line will reach North Fork, which is within about 350 miles of Salt Lake City. With the aid of the machine called the "Track-layer," from two to four miles per day are being constructed.

According to the views generally entertained concerning us, and of the effects which the railroad is to produce upon "Mormonism," this news ought to have a very depressing influence upon the "Mormons." Every additional mile of the line should make an additional line of grief upon their countenances, and the rivetting of each rail pierce their hearts with a pang of despair. But singular to say, the Saints both at home and abroad are exceedingly jubilant over the progress of "the great highway."

While the world looks upon the completion of the railroad as the death blow to "Mormonism," the Saints recognize the hand of the Lord in the undertaking, and expect it to materially assist in the building up of their latter-day Zion, and in the accomplishment of the work to which they are devoted. The fact is, they have heard of so many "death blows to Mormonism," that the phrase has become too stale to them even to provoke a smile. They have proved long ago that "Mormonism," so called by the world, is deathless. All the schemes that have ever been devised which were to deal its "death blow," have only imparted to it additional vitality. It has emanated from Him who is eternal, and like him it will live forever. All things will be overruled by its Author for good, and the efforts of men to weaken it will add to its strength and hasten its development.

The Saints are not, therefore, in any terror of the railroad, on the contrary, they hail its rapid progress with joy. More than that, all Utah is astir at the present time devising plans to assist in the work. The contract for grading and cutting the road from the mouth of Weber kanyon to the head of Echo kanyon, has been accepted by President Brigham Young. The job is to be finished by the 1st of November next, and is being sub-let in small contracts, that the people may obtain the benefits of the work, and reap the fruits of their own labor. This will be of very great benefit to them. All who are not actively engaged in farming, or necessary mechanical pursuits, will have an opportunity of working upon the road. Their labor will be paid for in cash. This will bring a large amount of money into the Territory, and cause a general stir in business. Cash has been unusually scarce in Utah for some time past, and trade has been very stagnant in consequence. This work will put new life into it. Not only that, but the Saints who have desired earnestly to

send for their friends abroad, but were unable to do so in consequence of the lack of cash will, many of them, be placed in a condition to accomplish their wishes. This will bring blessing and deliverance to many of the scattered people of God who have been disappointed in their hopes and expectations during the present season. Labor will be in great demand also when this year's emigration arrives in Utah, and those who are now on their way, and those who expect to be soon, may look forward with confidence to obtain that which thousands in this country look for in vain—a chance to work, that they and their families may live.

The railway will be a great blessing to the Saints who are gathering this season to Zion. Hundreds of weary miles which they would have had to travel over, most of the way on foot, parts of it where wood is scarce and mosquitoes are plentiful, they will now pass over, comfortably seated in the spacious and commodious cars of the U. P. R. R. Company, and whirling along at a pace which in a single day will carry them past the old camping grounds of a three weeks' "ox-coach" journey, making the red man to tremble and stare with wonder, and scaring the yelping kyota away to the distant mountains. The remainder of the journey, after the terminus is reached, will make a pleasing variety in the mode of travel, and give the Saints enough experience of camp life to make it interesting without being tedious.

When the road is completed, the citizens of Utah will be in direct communication with all the world. Eastward they can travel swiftly to the States and the continent of Europe; westward to California, China, India, and the Islands of the Seas. Not only will foreign markets be opened to them both for sale and purchase, but what is more important to them, the work of preaching the Gospel and gathering Israel will be greatly extended and facilitated.

Our enemies will retort that the same conveyance which will bring together the Saints, will also bring in the Gentiles in such numbers that we shall be overwhelmed. We have no fears for the result. People are very much mistaken in supposing that we wish to exclude ourselves from the rest of mankind. Our doctrines and institutions are for the benefit of all humanity. We went to the mountains because we were not permitted to live in peace, and worship God in his appointed way, without molestation, among a so-called Christian people. We have nothing to hide from the world. Our principles are open to the scrutiny of all, and our missionaries are being constantly sent forth to expound them among all nations where freedom of speech is enjoyed. We wish the world to understand us as we are, and thousands who have been deceived as to our faith and intentions, will by means of this railroad become acquainted with us, and learn the true character of the work in which we are engaged.

Utah Territory has always been a free country for people of every creed, and no one has been interfered with in the least degree, who has been mindful of what is termed the eleventh commandment—"mind your own business." Good, law-abiding citizens, of whatever religious faith, have always been welcome in Utah. It is only the rowdy, vicious, and licentious element that the Utonians wish to exclude. And by God's help, they expect to have sufficient power to make Utah a most disagreeable spot for the vile and lawless rabble whose only glory is destruction and infamy. The railway will no doubt bring some of that class of bipeds to our mountain State, but the same line will take

them away again. There are no inducements for them to make Utah a permanent abiding-place; but those who love virtue, peace, and order, and know how to prize the blessings of good government, when they visit us and get acquainted, will gladly cast in their lot with the Saints, and whether they embrace the Gospel we preach or not, will be treated with respect and proper consideration.

It is amusing to read the prognostications of the wiseacres of the press, concerning the effects of the railroad upon the "Mormons" and their "peculiar institutions." Such prophecies are founded in ignorance and brought forth in spleen, and a few years will place them in the heap of rubbish where lie buried so many unfulfilled predictions of the overthrow of "Mormonism." We say God speed the great railroad of the West, that the Gospel may be carried to the nations, that Israel may be gathered, that Zion may be built up and adorned and beautified, that the State of Deseret may be enriched and developed, and that the way may be prepared for the consummation of the latter-day Work! ✕

CORRESPONDENCE.



AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, May 24, 1868.

Dear brother Franklin,—As "line upon line, here a little and there a little," is promised, I again write you, that you may be the better assured you are not forgotten though out of sight; more on this account than that I have any news which would not come to you otherwise.

For a week past, particularly, we have had very wet and rather cool weather, excellent for grain growing. To-day it has been raining severely, it seems as though the upper deep was coming down to earth, and we believe all things will work together for good to the people of God. Grasshoppers have already destroyed considerable of our growing crops, but we expect there will be much saved and our wants satisfied.

The present movement on the railroad is now the great topic of the day. The grading from the head of Echo kanyon to this valley, *via* Weber valley, is to be done by the 1st of November next—so contracted for by our President. This will make a call for that portion of the community not necessarily engaged in farming labor, throughout the whole Territory. Two or three important items are gained

by the people here doing this work. It will obviate the necessity of some few thousands of strangers being brought here, to mix and interfere with the settlers, of that class of men who take pleasure in making disturbance wherever they go. It will give the money expended in the work to citizens of this Territory, and work to employ them, which is very desirable at the present time. It will show that we are interested in forwarding the great national project, and ready to assist in consummating this great national good.

The prices are advertized in our papers at which jobs will be let, and the rapidity with which the work is being urged and completed is truly marvellous.

Our home improvements and enterprises will mostly be laid aside for this season. The railroad, bringing in the immigrating Saints, doing the necessary freighting, and maintaining our farming interests, will furnish labor for all. The people feel like taking off their coats and going at it.

The late rains have so swollen our streams that they are getting higher than they were last year, and much land is already being overflowed, and roads made almost impassable.

General health prevails, so far as I have information, notwithstanding the apparent change in the season from dry to wet.

The Presidency may not do so much travelling among the settlements this season as heretofore, on account of the many that will be engaged from home on the road; and the settlements seem generally to be in as favorable a condition as could well be expected, considering the general stagnation in all kinds of business at home.

No doubt you are very busy just now with matters relating to the emigration. I can appreciate something of the care attending so great a work, and try to excuse you in my mind from answering each of mine.

Fervent prayers are offered in your behalf, and for those laboring with you in the great and good cause. May you realize all your faith can possibly desire, and accomplish great things in the gathering of Saints to their Zion home.

May 26.—Yesterday was a very rainy day, and to-day it continues quite as much so. The prophecy that our valley will sometime be filled with water, looks more like being fulfilled now than I ever saw it before at this season of the year.

Last Friday, and also yesterday, the first class of the School of the Prophets had under consideration the best measures to adopt to get the work of grading the railroad before the people, and they engaged upon it. The plan of operation, the letting of contracts, and many of the *minutiae*, were critically discussed. Its advantages to us just now, as a people were presented in a very favorable and satisfactory light.

There will be a regular attack made this week upon the "Devil's Gate" and adjoining ledges of rock near the mouth of Weber canyon. A very large amount of blasting and heavy rock work will have to be done there. It will also be commenced, probably, during this week, near the head of Echo.

It is estimated that from 5 to 7 thousand men can be furnished from the near settlements as fast as wanted.

The wages of 5,000 men, averaged at \$2 per day, amount to the nice

little sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars per month, say nothing of the hundreds of teams that will be employed. Five months, even at that estimate, will produce a handsome figure to calculate upon as a circulating medium in this Territory, if wise measures are taken to retain it here. The *spending* of the means after it is earned, will be as carefully looked to by our advisers as the *getting* of it.

Last night a meeting was held in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, where the county and city were represented, as well as many of the people present, to further consider the subject of disposing of the high waters to the best advantage. This involved the completion of canals and ditches now opening, the necessary protection to levees built on the banks of Jordan, and the raising of funds to carry on the work with.

These important improvements being made every year, will greatly increase the value of much of our land which has been rendered useless heretofore by the waters, and vastly contribute to the beauty, comfort, and wealth of our rapidly extending city.

When you return you will see that all have not been idlers in Zion while you have been away.

Several of the Elders will go out with the Church trains that go for the emigration, and when you see them, you will be able to learn many particulars of the instructions, policies, and movements here, that will much interest you.

All is well. The dealings of God are more and more propitious unto Zion, and the time to favor her is evidently now.

Our emigrants can come in and all go to work at once to advantage, and make themselves comfortable for food and the necessities of life. There has never been so good a prospect for them before. Able-bodied men can go upon the railway for work, and those less able can help our farmers at home in the fields, saving the crops, *gleaning* the fields, and taking care that nothing be lost.

Accept a brother's love and prayers, and remember him when you have opportunity. God bless you, your

associates, and all Israel. Yours, ever,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS.

Provo City, U.T., May 20, 1868.

Dear brother Franklin, We have just had a splendid May rain, the crops look well, and the prevailing faith and feeling of the people is that we will have fair crops, although much damage has been done by the "hoppers" in this county, and there are myriads of them yet hatching out on the warm benches, and making their way on to the bottom lands, and large numbers passing down our ditches to the river and lake. Provo river is rising fast. The piles are down for the new bridge, and brother A. Gardener, the contractor, expects to have the bridge (300 ft. long), completed next month.

We have made a canal from the river to irrigate about 5,000 acres of land on the Provo bench, which brings good farming land within the reach of the Saints who come here. Bishops Smoot and Sheets are building a store for Kimball and Lawrence of Salt Lake City, on the corner of the block where the Tithing Office is. The wall is removed from the south-west corner and basement, being built 57 by 27 feet. We will soon have the Provo Cañon Road open again. Brothers Holdaway and Leetham have the contract for the bridge near the cascade mountain. The people of Wasatch have made the road about half way down the cañon from Heber city, but this end of the road is the most costly, as there are a number of rocky bluffs to blast through—cost about \$40,000. When done it will benefit this place very much, by extension of trade and intercourse. Quite a number of buildings have been erected since you were here. Brother Heber is here now, and busily engaged in building and improving his place, recently bought of H. Saunders, near father Cluff's, where you used to put up. In fact, general improvement and prosperity is before us, for with President Young's presence and counsel, and the late changes, the time to favor Provo has come; and we find our meeting-house a great benefit to us, and, by the way, you will remember giving us the good word and prompting counsel which led to the push made for its

completion. The School of the Prophets meet there once a week (Monday). Bishops and lesser Priesthood meetings once in two weeks.

The general health of the people is good, and we have never seen a better day for Israel to flourish and improve. The outside world, by the news we are receiving, are ripening for great events, and we rejoice to hear of your successful labors in Europe, and that the spirit of inquiry grows; but I think the power of faith in the minds of men becomes weaker, for while it appears they give careful audience to the word and admit truth, still the living faith to act by agency and obey, does not follow up the acknowledgment made by the hearer, so that while *faith* comes by hearing, it becomes more evident that *faith* is also the gift of God; and while belief and curiosity grows more, the disposition to *obey* the word is less than it was twenty years ago, about the time I first shook the hand with you in Scotland.

Mr. R—, the solicitor, wishes us to send him some papers published here, which I do this mail, and as the means of travel is extended into the north of Scotland, from what I occasionally hear, there are likely to be many good people through the northern counties who will yet receive the truth.

I hope you will excuse this hasty scribble in the midst of office business, and accept the best wishes of your friend and brother,

A. F. MACDONALD.

✓ ENGLAND.

Glasgow, June 16, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother,—Were I to return to my home in Zion without expressing my feelings, and giving you a short account of my labors here, I should conclude that I had scarcely finished this my first mission; nor should I feel that I had done justice to those among whom I have labored, and who have been so kind in administering to my wants, thereby enabling me to fill the duties of my calling.

I left my home in Utah in the month of May, 1865, and after a very pleasant journey across the Plains with the horse and mule teams, where the

shrill whistle of the engine is now heard, our company of missionaries (about 50 in number,) arrived at Omaha, and after disposing of wagons, &c., struck off through the States, making our way to the point from whence we expected to embark for Liverpool. I visited some of my relatives in the State of New Hampshire, who but a few years previous refused to assist their brother—my father—with means (he being on a mission in that section of country) to enable him to pay them a visit. I found my father's only surviving brother just ready to step into the grave, and the family being unable to attend to the field work, I took the scythe, and being fresh from the mountains, I soon had quite a large portion of his hay cut. This seemed to bring serious reflections to their minds, and no doubt did them more good than spending that much time in explaining to them the principles of the Gospel, though I did not miss giving them a testimony besides. After satisfying myself with four days' stay, I joined brother A. K. Thurber, at his father's, near Providence, R.I., where we spent a few days visiting friends.

Arrived in New York by steamer from Providence, and jumped aboard the large but slow steamer *City of Manchester*, and after a pleasant, though somewhat stormy passage of 13 days, arrived in Liverpool, where we enjoyed a hearty "how do you do" and shake of hands by the brethren in the office.

A little circumstance connected with brother Thurber and myself in securing our passage across the sea, may not be out of place to relate. While in Providence, R.I. we secured our passage ticket to go on the steamer *Glasgow*, but on our arrival in New York, we found she had sailed one or two days before the time advertised, hence we were forced to take passage on the *City of Manchester*, and when the pilot came on board in the English Channel, we were informed the *Glasgow* had been destroyed by fire soon after going out to sea. We felt in this, as in other providential ruling in our behalf, to give God the glory.

I was appointed by President Wells to labor in the Manchester District,

under the direction of Elder A. Hatch, and from that time until the Birmingham Council held on the 1st of January 1866, I travelled in six Branches of the Manchester Conference, endeavoring to fill my mission by applying my mind to the study of the Scriptures, so that I could explain the doctrines of the Church to the convincing of some who are honest in heart, and I discovered that my labors were not in vain.

At the Birmingham Council, as stated above, I was appointed to preside over the Glasgow Conference, to which place I repaired after spending a few days in London, visiting the most interesting places of the metropolis.

In entering upon my new duties, I felt that the responsibility placed upon me was considerable for a youth, nevertheless I trusted in the Lord, and sought unto him for wisdom to guide me in all my business transactions. I have been enabled to square off a portion of the old Book Debt, besides having a credit of upwards of £11, which you may apply to liquidate the old Book Debt of this Conference.

Not having the privilege of visiting the Branches of this Conference just previous to my departure, allow me the privilege of embracing this opportunity of expressing to the Scottish Saints my feelings of gratitude and love to them for the interest which they have taken in my welfare, as also the brethren who have labored in connection with me. The good feelings which I think exist between myself and the Scottish Saints, as also the Elders, I hope to be lasting, for I feel satisfied that I have labored for their good, though in weakness. I am also satisfied with the good treatment which I have almost universally met with, and I say, may God bless the Saints of Scotland.

Since I was appointed to the Presidency of the Scottish District, I have had much pleasure in visiting the Saints of the Edinburgh and Dundee, as well as the Glasgow Conferences. I can say there is a good people living in these three Conferences, and I pray that they may all be delivered from oppression. The admiration which I

have experienced in gazing upon some of the beautiful scenery of Scotland is beyond description.

I feel grateful, after an absence from Zion of upwards of three years, to have the privilege of returning there, and I pray that the Lord will bless

you, and the brethren who will be left to labor with you, as also those who return home this season.

I remain, with love to you and all the brethren, yours truly,

H. H. CLUFF.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A return issued by the Irish Registrar-General shows that the marriages registered during the year 1867 in Ireland, amounted in number to 29,796, the births to 144,318, and the deaths to 93,911.

SANDING THE SUGAR.—The *Washington County Post* states that an inhabitant of a certain village "down west" having bought a lot of sugar which had been adulterated with sand, inserted in the local paper the following advertisement:—"Notice: I bought of a grocer in this village 7lb. of sugar, from which I have extracted 1lb. of sand. If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address 7lb. of sugar (the Scriptural measure of restitution), I will be satisfied; if not, I will expose him." The next day nine 7lb. packages of sugar were left at the advertizer's house, there being nine grocers in the village, and each supposing himself to have been detected.

SHOOTING AN UNFAITHFUL LOVER.—About two weeks since a young lady of Richmond, Indiana, came to Cincinnati to become the wife of a man whom she had loved all too well, and who had promised to marry her. Instead of fulfilling his promise, the seducer married another girl, and continued at Richmond in the discharge of his duties as policeman. The disappointed young lady returned to her home, armed herself with a revolver, and then started out in the evening to find her former lover. She found him, had some conversation with him, and, as they were about to separate, she drew a pistol and shot him in the breast, the ball lodging in or near the left lung. But one person witnessed the deed; he attempted to arrest her, but she warned him to desist at his peril, advice which he deemed it prudent to follow, and she coolly walked on. The man is not likely to recover.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

THE INCONVENIENCE OF EXCLUDING REPORTERS.—The inconvenience of "excluding reporters" is very remarkably illustrated by the controversy that has arisen as to what the Rev. Mr. Henderson actually said, when addressing the Premier, as a Presbyterian. Mr. Henderson has written to the General Assembly to deny that he "uttered the words attributed to him;" and the gentleman who managed the business of the deputation, and purposely kept the reporters in the dark about it, in order to furnish an "authorized report," is thus placed in an awkward position. Had he followed the rule none ought to have known better than himself, there would have been no conflict as to what was said by any speaker; this scandal would not have arisen; and the cause of the church would not have suffered as it has done by the occurrence. As it is, nobody knows what was really said by the Premier, any more than by Mr. Henderson; and so the work of the deputation has been marred.—*Dublin Mail*.

ROMANCE OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—Nothing which has occurred of late years on a scale of any magnitude has had about it so much of the air of ancient romance as the Abyssinian expedition. For a time the thing seemed paltry, ridiculous, Quixotic. A few adventurous people—some of them English, some of them German, not a few of them Eastern by birth and direct descent, but all of them for the sake of personal convenience claiming English protection—got into trouble with Theodoros, a man who claimed to be a descend-

ant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and who was the acknowledged Emperor of Abyssinia, the far away and little known Ethiopia of the ancients. Was it worth while, many asked, to waste millions of money, and to imperil, if not to sacrifice, the lives of many thousands of men, in what might prove the vain attempt to deliver a few adventurers who were imprisoned in a strong fortress on the summit of an inaccessible height, somewhere in the neighborhood of the mountains of the moon? It was pronounced by many a perilous, by most a hopeless, undertaking. It was undertaken, nevertheless, carried on, and in an incredibly short space of time, and at a small cost of life which has no parallel in the history of war, brought to a triumphant conclusion. Now that the thing is over, and that the wonderful and romantic character of the expedition, and the still more wonderful character of the results are made known to the world, Europeans generally, even the British themselves, open their eyes in amazement. A fact of to-day, it begins slowly to be seen, is grander, wilder, more daring, more romantic than the grandest, wildest, most daring, most romantic tales of all past times. The siege of Troy was a protracted bungle and failure in comparison.—*New York Herald*.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.—From Hayti, by way of Havana, dated May 24, additional details respecting the revolution have been received. It is stated that the Cacos had changed their position, and joined General Nassage, which enabled President Salnave to escape from Anarminthe. Nissage had addressed a manifesto to the inhabitants, in which he denounced Salnave and his minister, Delorme. Salnave, on arriving at Gonaives, found it impossible to reach the capital by land, and embarked on a man-of-war, with 150 men. Meanwhile, Delorme at the capital proclaimed Salnave Dictator, and ordered all lawless characters found in the streets at night to be shot. He also declared all persons to be enemies who would fire into any private houses. Among those fired into was that of Mr. Hollester, Minister to the United States. The inhabitants threatened to arrest Delorme in the palace at night. Three hundred conspirators were sworn to carry out the plot, but only 50 responded to the call. The pistol of one of the party suddenly went off, causing an alarm in the palace. The object of the conspirators was thus defeated by the guards, and some of the conspirators were shot.

"NATIONAL EDUCATION."—Mr. Redgrave, one of the factory inspectors, in some remarks on schools not examined by her Majesty's inspector of schools, observes:—"Of geography, where it is taught, the less said the better. At one large and otherwise good school, when I was asking some children of the third and fourth standards if they could tell me the names of any towns or rivers in England, I was, after an answer or two, and a subsequent pause, requested by the master to try them in Continental Europe, as it was a month or so since they had done England. At another school, an intelligent lad, working for the V. standard, could give me no idea whether Dublin and the Thames were towns, countries, mountains, seas, or rivers. He was not nervous, and my dialect and language were quite intelligible to him. He did know that London was a town, and that was all. These are not exceptions, but, as far as I know, samples. I do not think that the half-timers get much good from their exercises in Scripture history. Their attention is directed solely to the events of the story (if I may so call it) which is the subject of the lesson, and even when the questions do aim at pointing a moral, it is pointed only for the particular case, without any attempt being made to extend its application. The answers of the children, expressed, for the most part, in the very words which the master has used in explanation, seem to prove that they only repeat parrot-like what is ringing in their ears, and that, as far as any moral lesson goes, they might as well be answering in "Jack the Giant Killer." In some schools the way in which the changes are rung upon the early history of Moses has something ludicrous about it. The questions, "Where was Moses found?" "Who found Moses?" "Where did Pharaoh's daughter find Moses?" "Whom did Pharaoh's daughter find?" follow each other with such confusing rapidity, that the excited answerer sometimes makes Moses find Pharaoh's daughter, or Pharaoh's daughter find herself."